The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,660—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Remote Ports ..... As.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
Third and succeeding do.	1 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time a special contract may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servan, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

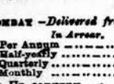
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 8th Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Gopalpore, Pallas Point.

Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daylight, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metupalaiyam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,000 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

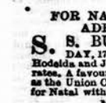
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida can be taken to Aden, steamer and through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 48 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th. on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 190	Rs. 40	
Suez	320	190	90	Including Wine
Port Said	330	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	140	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
RUMANIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

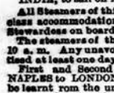
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,009 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

his steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

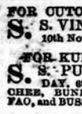
Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th October 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, on the 5th November, 1879.

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. DONCICH, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIC, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-13
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Rahoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for FARMING the TOLLS LEVIED on CARTS, ANIMALS, and PASSENGERS making use of the sub-way of the Narbudda River Railway Bridge at Mortukka. The Tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff which may be seen in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mhow.

Tenders, which will have to be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for will have to be paid into the Examiner's Office every month on the last working day of the month.

The Tender is to be for one year, *i. e.*, from 1st January to 31st December 1880, and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 is to be lodged with the Manager, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Tenders should be sent into the Manager's Office not later than the 1st December next, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nurbudda Bridge Tolls."

H. DANGERFIELD,
Officiating Manager, H. and N. S. Railways.

Dated Mhow, 1st November 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SURAT	3141	550	W. E. Breeze	..10th Nov.
(s) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	....17th do.
— BANGALORE	2343	450	O. Fraser	....24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	.... 1st Dec.
VENETIA	2736	450	J. Orman	.... 8th do.
(s) KASHGAR	2021	450	E J. Baker	....15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PERSIA	3700	600	C. A. White	....11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	....25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	.... 9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2283	450	W. W. Fentiman	.... 7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	..... 9th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	..... 2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendent.

WANTED.

WANTED for Stores Department, HOLKAR and SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS, TWO SUB-STOREKEEPERS, 2nd Grade, on Rs. rising by annual increments to Rs. 120 per mensem. None need apply who have not had previous experience. Copies of certificates necessarily including that of last employment, to be sent to Storekeeper at above-mentioned Railways at Khandwa, who will only communicate with accepted candidates.

ED. HOMAN,
Storekeeper H. and S. Neemuch State Railway.
Khandwa, 27th October 1879.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHEBAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whom comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it a RESPECTABLE RESIDENCE in the HOT SEASON Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. "PARBUL" HOUSE TO LET for October Rent Rs. 500 for the season.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native town, while its distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

BARODA CAMP HOTEL.

WITH the view to rendering every comfort to Visitors to Baroda during the great

FESTIVITIES IN DECEMBER,

the above Hotel is temporarily established under skilled European Management.

PLEASE NOTE.

RESERVED accommodation can be secured to meet the requirements of all who may wish to visit the Hotel, for which purpose it is particularly requested that previous notice should be given to, and arrangements made at, the Bombay Agency of the Undersigned, in order to give the Manager due notice to provide the same.

For further particulars and to secure accommodation in time, please apply early to

W. J. ESSAI,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the estate of the late Captain JOHN BECKE, Marine Battalion, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 15th December next.

ALEX. CARNEGY, Colonel,
Marine Battalion.
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

"A" COMPANY
B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEER CORPS, PAREL.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
ON
FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1879,
IN THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL.
Tickets Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

JNO. DODSON, Sergeant,
Honorary Secretary.

A Special Train will run convenient for the Concert.

WALKER'S EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.

LESSEE and MANAGER, Mr. H. R. HARWOOD, Director of the Marionette Co., Mr. C. Webb, Stage Manager, Mr. Chas. Trotter, Musical Director and Pianist, Mr. Frank Fowler. Coatumier, Madame Devine. Vocalists, Mesdames Melville and Middleton. Full Chorus, Company and Band. Grand Scenery and Startling Effects.

THIS EVENING & DURING THE WEEK AT 9 O'CLOCK.

First appearance in India of
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.

From St. James' Hall and Chrystal Palace, London; all the Principal Theatres in America, Australia, and New Zealand.

GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD.
THREE DISTINCT ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY NIGHT.

PART FIRST.
THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

1. Overture, Full Band. 2. Ballad, "Whip Poor Will", Master Pine. 3. Comic Song, "The Big 6", Mr. Ebony. 4. Ballad "Mothers with the Angels", Master Teak. 5. Comic Song, "Possumup a gum tree, Mr. Kauri. 6. Grand Breakdown, by the Company.

New Jokes, Conundrums and Dances.

INTERVAL OF THREE MINUTES.
PART SECOND.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI.

Introducing La Tranka de Napoli; the Educated Mule "Barney," the Indian Juggler, "Ramasawmy;" Chang Wang and Ching, the Chinese Bellringers; Il Turco Magico, with most astonishing changes.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART THIRD.

First time in Bombay of Grand Fairy Old English Christmas
PANTOMIME,

With lightning changes of beautiful Scenery, appropriate Vocal and Instrumental Music, Mechanical and Calcium Light Effects, Beautiful Costumes and Stage appointments, entitled

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD;

Or Harlequin Prince Hyacinthe. The Wicked Wolf and the Good Grandmother. Full Burlesque Company of Ladies and Gentlemen.

COMIC HARLEQUINADE.
Not to be excelled on any stage in the World.
CLOWN PANTALOON, HARLEQUIN AND COLOMBINE.

At the conclusion of the Pantomime, the curtain will descend for Three Minutes, when it will ascend upon one of the Most Beautiful

TRANSFORMATION SCENES
Ever Witnessed, entitled
THE PALACE OF FAIRY PAPPILLONETTA,
IN THE BOWERS OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

Admission.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

The Plan of Reserved Seats will be open for selection daily at Soundy and Co., Fort. Early application is invited to ensure comfort. Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 sharp. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per Share has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 1st November, 1879, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, November 4, 1879.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the Company that the pure transparent block Ice manufactured by the Company is supplied to Steamers and Vessels in the Harbour as American Ice at an anna a pound, Notice is hereby given to Owners, Agents and Captains of Vessels that this Company's ICE can be PROCURED through Dubashes in any quantity at the rate of

HALF AN ANNA A POUND.

A stock of Ice is always kept on hand, and large Orders to the extent of several tons can be executed and the Ice delivered at any of the Bunders free of charge within two hours after the receipt of the Order.

The Ice is frozen in solid transparent blocks, ten inches thick, and weighing 6 cwt each. These blocks can be divided on the premises into smaller sizes to meet the convenience of customers.

Applicants for large quantities are recommended to apply to the Manager at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

Ice is also sold at the following depôts :—Crawford Market, Pydhonee and Byculla.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1880.

TWENTIETH November is the last day for ordering the above. Revised List for 1880 now ready, and will be sent on application gratis.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from the

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantees its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade or other announcements are admitted under this scale.

TOWN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING.—SOCIAL MEETING and CONCERT. Tickets, price Re. 1, may be obtained at Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co.'s, Rose and Co.'s, Thacker & Co.'s, Trescher & Co.'s, and the Caxton Press. To commence at 7-30. *MUSIC and SPEECHES* at 8-30.

WANTED, PLUNKET'S PERSIAN and PUSHTOO PHRASES. Address C. Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

THE FRENCH CONSULATE OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our Office to 29, APOLLO STREET.
28th October 1879. C. MACDONALD & Co.

FOR SALE, a SECOND-HAND LADY'S SADDLE in good condition. Price Rs. 100. Apply B. C. D., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A fine Engine, Boiler and two Flour Mills. For further particulars apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Flour Mills, 1, Jail Road.

MANOREE HILL QUARRIES STONE FOR SALE, of excellent quality, for Columns, Steps, Ashlor, Blocking Course, Rubble, Ballast and earth. 5, Hummum St. Fort.

JUST RECEIVED from Joseph Prime and Sons, HAMS 13 As., Grill Bacon 11 As., Cheese in cut. 12 As. per lb. S. C. DOSSABHAI & Co., No. 144, Bazar Gate.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM opposite Byculla Hotel.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of Lines. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, a COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TRY PEARSE'S MACHINE MADE HOUSEHOLD BREAD, Price Six Pice the 16 oz. loaf.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY : a sound wholesome spirit	18 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

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Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
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Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES,
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ALWAYS ON HAND all kinds of Gold, Silver, German Silver and Brass WATCHES of solid and elegant manufacture, warranted good time-keepers.

A speciality of RAILWAY and SOLDIERS' WATCHES, German Silver, Keyless Patent Lever Escapement, guaranteed solid and good time-keeper at Rs. 18 only (cash.)

Cheap Aluminium plated German Silver WATCHES from Rs. 10.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. CREDIT.

BORDEAUX.

Per 1 doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pts.		Per Case. Qts.	Per Case. Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		R. A.	R. A.
33 8	35 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	35 0	37 0
28 4	30 0	„ Rauzan (Dinner Wines)	26 8	28 8
25 4	27 4	„ Palmer (Dinner Wines)	23 0	25 0
22 0	24 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 0	St. Julien (Dinner Wines)	17 8	19 8
16 12	18 12	Cantenac (Dinner Wines)	17 8	19 8
15 0	16 12	St. Estephe, a favourite (Dinner Wines)	15 8	17 8
12 8	14 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	13 0	15 0
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 0
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
20 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 0	20 0
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.	CHAMPAGNE.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
F1 0	54 0	WAGHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WAGHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
35 0	...	DE ST. MARCBAUX	36 8	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	..	SAUTERNE SPARKLING	26 3	...
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, MEDIUM DRY	44 0	49 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	...
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
38 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
25 12	27 12	Red Hock, Assmanhauser	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle, Braunberger, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

SHERRY.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. As.		Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal 35 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal 33 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal 28 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal 26 8
25 4	Vino Puro	green seal 25 0
24 0	Do. very pale and dry	red seal 23 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale dry	red seal 22 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	amber seal 19 8
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal 21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal 17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal 17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal 39 8
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal 34 0

PORT.

36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 97⅞ to 97⅝; and Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours have declined from 80½ to 80, and Fours-and-a-half from 87⅞ to 86⅞. French Rentes are ⅛ higher at 116⅛.

The London Money market continues to show an upward tendency, rates of discount in the open market being quoted ½ per cent. higher; 3 months' paper being now 2 and 4 months 2½ per cent per annum.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is reported quiet at previous prices; Cochin Cocoanut Oil unchanged, Ceylon 10s. per ton lower. Calcutta Linseed is partially 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher; Brown Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. per quarter lower. Calcutta and Wheat is 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is still firm, but we do not hear of any actual change in prices. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1 16d. in Mid. Orleans, which now stand at 6 15-16d. This confirms Saturday's drop of ⅛d., which yesterday was regarded here with some doubt, and the only inference which can be drawn from such a heavy fall taking place in Americans without effecting Surats, is that the "corner" for October deliveries must have been pretty perfect. With the continued heavy receipts at the American ports it is now quite possible that rates may recede still further; although it is remarkable how steady New York prices have remained throughout. Yesterday ready Mid. Upland was still quoted at 11 5-16 cents, while January shipment advanced from 11·18 to 11·27 cents per lb. The receipts to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts.....	46,000	31,000	44,000
Three days' ,, ...	77,000	52,800	78,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,296,000	1,057,300	815,000

Bar Silver, Reuter says, is unquotable, which in an ordinary way might be taken as indicating something like a collapse in the market, but we cannot learn from private sources that anything of the kind has taken place, the general report being weak at 53¼d. per oz.

The report which we noticed yesterday as to the failure of a firm in Calcutta has been confirmed to-day; the stoppage being definitely announced of Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co. The firm was one of the oldest in the East, and until lately has borne a high reputation. Neither their London nor Bombay correspondents are believed to be affected by the occurrence. The actual cause of the suspension does not seem to be known here, although we have heard losses in Silk as the more immediate reason.

EXCHANGE to-day has ruled extremely quiet with next to nothing doing. Rates opened at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, and no change has taken place during the day, but the tone throughout has been unmistakeably weak, and unless Silver at home comes to the rescue there is every indication of a further decline being established. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 9-16d. to 19-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2s. 1¾d.	,,

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts remains at ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull owing to the less favourable advices from London. Fours have receded to Rs. 93½ to ¼, and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 101½; at which there are more sellers than buyers.

The SHARE market continues quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bombay shares are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 663¾. In Land Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 2 in Frere. Press Companies are steady, and we have to notice an advance of Rs. 5 in French Press and Sind, while Mofussil are Rs. 2½ lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet and somewhat irregular. Prince of Wales have declined Rs. 2, National Rs. 1, Oriental Rs. 2, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, but there is a recovery of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Khandeish, Rs. 15 in Madras United, and Rs. 25 per share in Madras Spinning. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have lost yesterday's advance of Rs. 10.

COTTON to-day has been quiet and rather easier owing to the tenor of the Liverpool news. For Old Cotton the export enquiry is limited in the extreme, and although sellers would accept a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, buyers have not been disposed to operate. For New Cotton future delivery the demand is practically at a standstill, and although there are now sellers of Omras of all deliveries from January to March at a decline of Re. 1 per candy, we have not heard of any transactions.

SEEDS.—Linseed is in better demand for export, and supplies being small, prices are firmer at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull, and for the time being out of demand. Gingelly continues very firm and sellers now ask Rs. 44½ for ready White, and Rs. 42 per candy for mixed, December delivery.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 4 1½ to Rs. 4 2 per candy for Best White, but we have not heard of any transactions.

FREIGHTS here continue very quiet. For Liverpool by steamer Wheat has been booked at 23s. 9s., and for Measurement the nominal quotation is 28s. 9d. per ton. For Marseilles and Genoa there is a fair enquiry for December loading at 25s., payable here, but for earlier shipment rates are in the market at 25s. 6d. In Trieste and Venice freight some business has been done for early December shipment at 20s., payable here. In Calcutta the market is stronger than ever, and we hear of charters having been effected of wooden sailing ship for New York at 12 dlrs. per ton to arrive. At the present rate of going our market seems likely to be pretty well cleared of both ship and steamer tonnage for any loading up to February, and when business really opens it is not unlikely, therefore, that we may see a material rise in rates.

PIECE GOODS, although pretty steady, are quiet, both on the spot and to arrive, and transactions may now be expected to run into smaller compass daily as we get nearer the holiday. Local yarns are still in active demand.

COALS are firm on the spot, but to arrive the enquiry does not improve, and we have not heard of any fresh transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value Per sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 do	663¾
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India, Limited	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)...	4,000	1,000	all	15 pa*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p. a.	110
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p. a	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	575
Albert Kurrachee Do....	500	1,000	1,100	125 do	910 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	173	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,850	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	800	1,000	all	15 do	125
East Indie Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
Fryan Press Co.....	800	500	all	60 do	430
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	215
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Samoon's Press Co.....	500	500	all	25 do	200
Ind Press Co.....	400	850	750	50 do	425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	50½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	850	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	820 xd

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Re. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning.....	800	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	45
Bhowanggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25	740
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	530
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	2,000	2,000	all	do	205
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	815
Hindustan S. and W. Co..	870	1,000	all	60	800
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jeeraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	640
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	875
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	375
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. o	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	Nil	916
Masagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
Nattraj S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	555
Prince of Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	78
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,200	1,000	all	do	500
Soondarsas Spinning ..	656	1,000	all	do	560
,, do, 2	500	1,000	250	do	120
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	do	740
Victoria Mills	525	1,000	all	Nil	475

*For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	625	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	do	
Dinsing S. and W. Co...	2,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriel S. and W. Co. ..	..	..	..	..	
Steel Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co,..	2,500	400	all	do	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. NEERA, 199 tons, Captain F. G. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Aden (24th Oct.) with one deck passenger only. She will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah, with 180 deck passengers.

THE B. AND P. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (3rd October), via Mahmora, Bushire, Bandar Abbass, Muscat and Galle, with a general cargo, fifty three horses, seventeen sycos, and eleven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S.S. PESHAWAR, 3,899 tons, Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (9th October) with a cargo of 848 packages piece goods, 117 bales twist, 5 cases umbrellas, 10 cases quinine, 2 cases copper tiles, 50 cases brass, 284 packages beer, 14 packages earthenware, 482 packages wine and spirits, 490 cases candles, 103 packages colour, 38 packages oil, 241 packages provision, 328 packages oilmanstore, 25 cases whisky, 28 cases cochineal, 6 cases boots, 45 packages paper, 48 packages medicine, 330 packages glass, 800 packages steel, 600 boxes silver, 3 cases saffron, 4 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 220 packages gum, 68 packages cloves, and many other packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Neera (s)	Raffin	Aden, Oct 24.
4	Peshawar (s)	White	Southampton, Oct 9.
	Calder (s).....	Doert	Bussorah, Oct 3.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	H. M. S. Jumna ...	Parsons	England.

Steamer Neera, Raffin, for Jeddah via Aden, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, for P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Chupra, for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeida.
Steamer Peshawar, for China &c.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23 General Domville, ship, Stanton, from Cardiff.
Oct. 17 Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
20 Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
21 Roma, ss, Rolla, from Calcutta.
21 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Guardafui.
21 Necra, ss, Raffins, from Guardafui.
22 Rhedive, ss, Steward, from London.
22 Irrawady, ss, Maca, from Shanghai.
22 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, from Calcutta.
22 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Venice.
23 Duplaix, ss, Stoh, from Mauritius.
23 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wann, frm Singapore.
24 Seagull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
25 Burma, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.
25 Philamel H M, ss, Breners, from Suez.
25 Zigvon, ss, Stewart, from Galle.
26 Bourayne, F M, Marie, from Galle.
26 Lombardy, ss, Wyatt, from Bombay.
27 Algitha, ss, Barwise, from Calcutta.
27 Bisson, F Corvett, Bates, from Toulon.
28 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21 Roma, ss, Rolla, to Genoa.
22 Rhedive, ss, Steward, to Calcutta.
22 City of Carthage, ss, Jack, to London.
23 Irrawady, ss, Maca, to Marseilles.
23 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
24 Neera, ss, Raffins, to Bombay.
24 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wann, to New York.
25 Zigvon, ss, Stewart, to New York.
27 Bourayne, F M, ss, Marie, to Toulon.
27 Lombardy, ss, Wyatt, to London.
27 Algitha, ss, Barwise, to Dundee.
28 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to Calcutta.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

General Domville, ship, Stantons, from Cardiff.
Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I G st, Ensor, from Guardafui.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Seagull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
Burma, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.
Philamel, H M ss, Breners, from Suez.
Bisson, F Corvett, Batee, from Toulon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—8 bags corks, Rogers and Co.
Britannia s—100 kegs lead ore, Tezpal Cuma.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s—6 cases plate glass, Darashaw Cursetjee; 50 cases brandy, 10 cases provision, 4 cases toys, Cowasjee Bros; 23 bales printing papers, The Times of India; 925 boxes candles, F Masotti and Co; 300 kegs red lead, Toolsidas Khimjee; 250 kegs red lead, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 25 cases matches, Agra Bank; 500 bags cement, Ebram Hajee Alarakhia; 10 cases matches, Abdoola Dawood; 10 cases matches, The Agra Bank.

FROM VENICE.

Surat s—8 cases beads, and 6 cases aniline dye, Vinay and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bundles sheet iron, Hassomally Lallmeya.
Persia s—50 cases brandy, Nowrosjee Ardeshir and Sons.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

WM. H Bessie—950 tons coals and 399 tons coke, Remington and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—400 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 3,765 bags wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Surat s—251 bales wool, Nursee Khutow.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pollux s—93 bags gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Surat s—900 bags gingellyseed and 250 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Surat s—21 bales cotton, Purdhan Sewjee.

FOR VENICE.

Pollux s—240 bags castorseed, and 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Surat s—1,600 bags castorseed, Knoop and Co; 25 bales cotton, Purchan Sewjee.

FOR NAPLES.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Surat s—36 bales cotton, Purdhan Sewjee.

FOR PORT SAID.

Pollux s—300 cwts gingellyseed, M Mandolfo and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—17½ cwts sharkfins, 1,16½ cwts fishmaws, and 11½ cwts raisins, Joomabhoy allijee; 90 cwts sharkfins, 14 cwts fishmaws, and 25 cwts beerabole, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 3rd November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·815
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	75·4
General Direction of Wind	SSW, SW, SSW, SSE, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	159

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1st.

Marriman, Col, R E, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 3.

Vincent, Captain, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Augur.

NOVEMBER 4.

Hill, Col, 1st Goorkhas, on leave, from Dhurumsala.
Bolton, Captain, 2nd Foot, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Scallon, Lieut, 23rd Bombay N L, on duty, from Nuggur.
Bannerman, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Brandlyn, Fy Surg Genl, from leave from England.
Saunders, Lieut Col, 8th, Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Nimmo, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hatch, Major Genaral, Ord Dept, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Anderson, Lieut Col 1st Bombay N I, on leave, to England.
Murray, Captain, Unattached, list on leave, to Matheran.
Stock, Maor, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

NOVEMBER 4.

Sandwith, Major, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
McLean, Major, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, from leave, to Kandahar.
Hatch, Major Genl Ord Dept, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 1.)

Mr Bromley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch.

Captain Alves, Executive Engineer, Military Works, Ferozepore, transferred to the Peshawar Division, has reported his departure for that place, and made over, and Mr Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, received, charge of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut to the Agra Division, Military Works.

Mr Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been relieved of his duties in the Saugor Division, Military Works.

Captain Jenner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has made over, and Captain Alverson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, has received, charge of the Peshawar Division, Military Works.

Major Dowden, Class 1 of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, has assumed charge of the Office of the Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, from Colonel E Davidson, R E.

Mr Owen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway.

The following transfers are made:—

From the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi-Kohat Section to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section—Mr Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

From the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section to the Pindi-Kohat Section—Mr Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Mr Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr Duns, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank) has been relieved of his duties in the Sindia State Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, October 30.)

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, Major Marshall, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is appointed Superintendent of the Chamba State, vice Mr Burney.

Surgeon-Major Thomson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Jullundur, is appointed Superintendent of the Jail at that station.

Surgeon Doyle, 1st N I, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar in addition to his other duties.

Assistant Surgeon Chund (1st), doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is appointed to the charge of the Umballa Civil Hospital.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, are appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class:—Mr Tweedy, Mr Johnstone, and Mr Younghusband.

Mr Cordery, Commissioner and Superintendent at of the Mooltan Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-two days.

Mr Burney is, on being relieved of the duties of Superintendent of the Chamba State, re-appointed to the Punjab Commission as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr Burney Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Moot an Division.

Mr Burney, Officiating Commissioner, and Superintendent, Mooltan Division, is appointed Session Judge of that Division.

Mr Macaulifle, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is on return from leave, re-appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh.

Mr Brown, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Ferozepore, is transferred to the Rawalpindi District, as Assistant Commissioner.

Mr Kipling has resumed charge of the Lahore School of Arts and the Lahore Central Museum.

The services of Mr Brown, District Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr Hastings, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

Mr Homan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is appointed to Officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum.

Mr Hay, is appointed an Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police and is posted to Lahore.

The services of Surgeon McGregor, 4th Punjab Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for employment as Civil Surgeon of Gujrat.

Mr Tresham Assistant Engineer, 2nd Division Umballa and Lahore Road, has been relieved of his duties.

Higgins, on his retirement from the service, has made over, and Mr Dennys, has received charge of the office of Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Major Holmes has made over, and Colonel Sandilands has received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, 1st circle Punjab.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWITT.

Bombay, 4th November, 1879.

1 Drill Instr Lance Sergeant Battler to be Serjt Instructor to the Poona Det Bombay Volunteers.

2 The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Regt from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 1016 Vol J T McEvoy, to D Company.
No 1017 Vol A Myers, to D Company.
No 1018 Vol S E Myers, to D Company.
No 1019 Vol F Rosario, to D Company.
No 1020 Vol D C Smith, to D Company.
No 1021 Vol W Weir, to D Company.
No 1022 Vol E Brown, to D Company.
No 1023 Vol J Speirs, to D Company.
No 1024 Vol H Booth, to D Company.
No 1025 Vol R A Wach, C Company.

3 Capt J J Hewitt having returned from Poona, is transferred from Poona E Company to B Company.

4 There will be parade for the Fort Companies, viz, B C and E Companies at 6-30 a.m on Friday, 7th instant, under the Adjutant.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULISTS' OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, has RESUMED his Professional visit to BOMBAY, and may be consulted at THE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, Rampart Row, Fort.

There is no necessity for entering into details regarding the quality of the Spectacles supplied by Mr. MENIST, as the Superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, and NON-PRESSURE EYEGLASSES, are well-known throughout the world.

12 lens Aluminium Binoculars, Binocular, measuring, and other Telescopes of superior quality.

Pamphlets containing numerous Testimonials may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR SCRUTINY OF DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CROWLEY—HOLDEN—November 4th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Fort, by the Revd. Father Le Halle, S.J., Mr. Thomas Patrick Crowley, of Allahabad, to Miss Annie Wilson Holden, of Kensington, London.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

WE remarked yesterday that the feeling was gaining ground at Kabul that Yakub Khan cannot be held guiltless of all complicity in the late massacre; each letter now received from General Roberts's camp adds to the list of suspicious incidents. For instance, it has been ascertained, beyond all doubt, that Sirdar Nek Mahomed Khan, who commanded the rebels at Charasia, secretly visited the Amir in the British camp the night before the battle; while the double dealing of the Amir's relations, who were arrested by General Roberts after the Empress's proclamation was read, has been clearly established. It may be remembered that our correspondent telegraphed to us during the advance on Kabul that much indignation was felt in the British camp against Yakub Khan's retinue, because the rebels at Kabul were kept well informed of every movement of the British army, so that some one in Yakub Khan's camp must have afforded that information. The Amir himself was allowed without let or hindrance to receive messengers from, and to despatch emissaries to, the city, and these men must have seen the preparations that were being made to oppose our advance; they must have known, and Yakub Khan must have known, that a stand was to be made at Charasia, yet not a word of caution was communicated to the British General, who was even most earnestly pressed to postpone his advance. Yakub Khan's own version of his interview with Nek Mahomed is that he entreated him to order the dispersal of the mutineers and to dissuade the city people from offering any resistance. But the circumstances are altogether most suspicious, and it appears doubtful that the Amir will be able to satisfactorily clear himself. The only thing that can at present be said is that he is so weak and so helpless that he was completely in the hands of those who were about him.

The fact that stands out most unpleasantly clear from all the mass of confusing testimony with which we are confronted, is that we can count on very few, if any, friends at all in Afghanistan. Even the very men in our own camp who profess all manner of friendship are not to be trusted, and chieftains like Padshah Khan, while with one hand they apparently offer us all the assistance in their power, with the other pen orders to their feudatories to rise up and to attack our posts. There can now be no doubt whatever that the whole outbreak was carefully planned before-hand, and that the leading sirdars of Afghanistan had—most of them—a share in it. We are told that Khwaja Hassir, one of the first batch of prisoners lately hung at Kabul, was a priest of great influence, that he preached a *jehad*, and led out a large number of fanatics to Charasia, where they fought under his banner. Another of the condemned men was a Barackzai and a relation of Yakub Khan's. Both he and his father were leading spirits in the attack on the Residency as well as at Charasia; and, in short, nearly all the most influential sirdars are known to have been implicated. As to the people of Afghanistan themselves no advantage can come from concealing the fact that they all—from the highest to the lowest—do not want us in the country, and with the exception of Indian police and army pensioners scattered among the villages, we are universally hated. Doubtless in the Kandahar direction we have been able to get on better than with the people who dwell further north; but even at Kandahar, with the exception of the Hindu bunias and the trading classes, our rule is feared rather than liked. We do not say that it will be impossible to overcome that feeling in time; but it is just as well to acknowledge the fact that it exists at present, and so strongly, that it will be quite impracticable for us to rule Afghanistan as we rule India by the direct agency of British officers. Curiously enough, it is not individual Englishmen that are disliked so much as our Indian sepoys and followers. These, the Pathan looks upon with the most supreme contempt; they are regarded by him as belonging to an inferior race, which, in days gone by, have time after time been brought under Pathan subjection, and to see such men swaggering through the country with all the airs of conquerors, supremely offends Pathan national conceit. It is even said in the Kurrum Valley that young Kinloch would not have been murdered the other day if he had not worn a Bengal cavalry puggree instead of a European helmet, so that he was mistaken for a native trooper; otherwise the murderers would never have ventured, nor have cared to slay the unfortunate young officer. In course of time, we believe, it will be found advisable to retain our hold on the country as much as possible by means of Pathan soldiery. Many officers in the Kandahar column own that they would gladly volunteer to serve with a brigade of Pathan troops raised and embodied for the Imperial army; and doubtless such a brigade will be enrolled before long. As to the Pathan sepoys of existing Bengal regiments, although there have been desertions among them, they have, on the whole, amidst great temptation, been wonderfully true. Take, for instance, the 29th Bombay Regiment or 2nd Baluchis. Although there are over two hundred Pathans in the corps, many of them from the Pishin Valley and the vicinity of Kandahar, although the regiment has been kept on field service—and monotonous field service—for eighteen months, there have only, we believe, been two desertions. Not only so, but men who had deserted previously to the outbreak of hostilities, voluntarily gave themselves up in order to accompany their old regiment on a real campaign; and during the first few months of the war Pathan sepoys were continually rejoining all their regiments—men who had been absent on furlough and who had made their way—many of them from Kabul itself—through the enemy's lines with great difficulty. We have heard of one man, a non-commissioned officer of the 8th Bengal Cavalry who had taken his discharge and had proceeded to his own village in the interior of Afghanistan, but who nevertheless turned up, while the regiment was on its march to the front with the intention, as he said, of going through the campaign and retiring again at its close. With such instances before us—and when we consider the fact that the large number of Pathan sepoys now serving with the army in the field have, on the whole, proved faithful to their salt—we ought to calculate on being able to raise up in Afghanistan a subsidiary force of Afghan soldiery that will be a decided addition to the fighting strength of the Imperial army. Indeed, Afghanistan produces better soldiers than anything else, and we ought to make full use in that direction of our new possessions. Then when the railway has been extended to Kandahar, when the central government of the country has been established there, and when we maintain our position by means of soldiers raised as much as possible from among the people themselves—by interfering as little as we can in the internal administration of the country; by, in short, permitting only Afghans to govern Afghans, and by doing away with the irritating presence of Sikhs and Hindus, we may hope in time to succeed in bringing round the people to like us better than they do now, and even to be grateful for the immunity from oppression and anarchy which our influence on the government of the country is sure to effect. But in the meantime let us not disguise the fact—as we observe some of the Ministerial papers in England are attempting to do—that there is only one feeling which pervades the people of Afghanistan from one end of the country to the other—a feeling of hatred to the Feringhee intruder, and a determination to get rid of him as soon as possible.

WE remarked a few days ago that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce must be considered as the leading unofficial deliberative body in this country. The Chamber has done good service in the past to the Government of India, and to India itself, and has not rested content with merely discussing questions of purely local interest. It is therefore much to be regretted that anything should have arisen to disturb the hitherto even and calm course of the Chamber's own private politics. It will, however, have been observed that, at the meeting held the other day to consider the annual report and to elect a new committee, exception was taken to the customary plan under which the members of the retiring committee chose their successors, and a motion was carried by a considerable majority adjourning the meeting for a fortnight, in order that the existing system under which the committee is elected might be re-considered. It has been pointed out that, under the rules of the Chamber, new subjects cannot be discussed at an adjourned meeting, and that, accordingly, if a new method of electing the members of the committee is to be proposed, a special meeting must be called and special notice must be given. But, of course, although at the adjourned meeting no fresh motions can be instituted, any number of amendments can be made on the motion already under consideration. In this way we may hope that the wishes of all parties will be met without difficulty, for it is useless to deny that considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the members of the Chamber, not so much against the gentlemen proposed for the new committee, as at the manner in which these gentlemen were selected. We believe we are correct in affirming that, if the old plan under which the committee elect their successors had really been adhered to, the difficulty under notice would not have arisen, but the Chairman and the Secretary by themselves do not constitute the committee. It is also felt that, however competent the gentlemen named are to carry on the business of the Chamber, still two directors and a secretary of a leading banking institution represent that institution rather too strongly in a committee of seven, which, moreover, is only to include two merchants. It is accordingly thought that a better representation of the mercantile community ought to be secured, and we trust that when the Chamber re-assembles an arrangement will be arrived at that will satisfy all parties.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jacobabad, writing to an up-country contemporary, describes the arrangements which have been made to replace the transport of the Kandahar column which was removed to the Kurrum Valley upon the reopening of the campaign. Remarking upon the difference between the present time and last year when General Stewart's force passed to the front without a blade of grass or an ounce of food for man or for beast being available, the correspondent goes on to say:—"The transport train has sprung into existence very rapidly this season. The Director, Colonel Edwardes, Bombay Infantry, is at the base—Sukkur; the transport officers and the greater part of the establishments have arrived; the carts are coming in bi-weekly from Bombay, a large number having reached Sukkur; the bullocks are all ready, but are wisely distributed at different stations to guard against any possible outbreak of disease, and will be brought into Sukkur as the number of carts increases; the drivers are engaged and clothed, wating for their carts, and told off to their bullocks. Experience gained last season, together with Phayre's excellent road and the road over the Kojak, will make transport labours comparatively easy. The quantity of stores required to be carried to complete the six months' supply at Quetta, though large, is within bounds; ordnance stores are not required; or, if required, will be in small quantities only. Contracts have been entered into for the transport of about 10,000 maunds a week from Sukkur to Dadur. The transport train carts will go laden to Quetta, and will then be concentrated for the work on the pass. The contractors will possibly be induced to work up to Quetta, but they do not like it. However, when they see they have a good road to work on, their objections will probably be overcome. The reorganization of the train has been very complete. I purposely use the word reorganization, as everything had to be done

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE POSITION AT KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Nov. 4.

KABUL, Oct. 29.—All the troops, except those ordered to Butkhak, will move into the Sherpur cantonment on the 31st. Three more arrests of important sirdars have been made. There is no change in Yakub Khan's position, a double guard still remaining over his tent. The proclamation about the future Government of the country was received quietly in Kabul. Excavations have been going on at the Residency. Three neatly made graves, said to contain the bodies of Mr. Jenkyns, Lieut. Hamilton, and Dr. Kelly, have been opened, and only the remains of natives were found. They were plainly placed there with the intent to deceive us. Examinations by surgeons show that the skeletons are not those of Europeans. Much disappointment has been caused by the postponment of General Tytler's expedition against the Zaimushts. It is felt that it should not have been abandoned, and the brigade split up, merely because a few thousand tribesmen had attacked Ali Kheyl. If Zaimushts and their allies remain unpunished the effect will be bad upon all local tribes who are already excited.

A man of the 72nd Highlanders has been recommended to the Victoria Cross for gallantry on the heights of Charasia. His name is Michael MacMahon.

KABUL, Oct. 30.—Many lakhs of treasure, the greater part of which was looted from Yakub Khan by the mother of Abdulla Jan, Shere Ali's favourite son, are in process of being unearthed in Kabul. A special fatigue party was sent to the city to-day. They got eight lakhs of treasure, consisting chiefly of gold and precious stones. This find is very acceptable, as only a small amount was brought from Ali Kheyl, carriage being short.

FURTHER EXECUTIONS.

KABUL, Oct. 30.

Two prisoners were executed to-day, one of whom was the chief jemadar Kotwal. In the other man's house a box belonging to the Embassy was found. These make eleven men hanged after trial by the Commission. The excavations in the Bala Hissar continue. The pit in which the bodies of the Guides were thrown down was opened. No European bodies have yet been found. The evidence of sixty persons has been taken regarding the events at Kabul at the time of the massacre. There are thirty still to be examined. The testimony offered is very contradictory. Such of the Amir's confidants as have been examined invent plausible stories, throwing the blame on everybody but Yakub Khan. These statements in many instances are so conflicting as to be worthless. For example, it is found to be quite untrue that thirty of Daud Shah's escort, when he rode among the mutineers who were attacking the Residency, were killed. He went with only a few men. They, as well as himself, were knocked off their horses by stones, but no one was badly hurt. Many houses in Kabul have been searched for arms and property belonging to the Embassy. More arrests will probably be made.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has left Simla.

TEE RAJAH OF JHIND.

SIMLA Nov. 4.

The Rajah of Jhind has returned to Saugrur much pleased with his visit to Simla.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO QUETTA.

QUETTA, Nov. 4.

Our worthy Post-master Lalcaca and the Parsees in Quetta have made grand preparations for the reception of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who is expected to arrive here on the 5th. There is great excitement in the district, and an excellent programme has been prepared.

WASUDEO BULWUNT'S TRIAL.

POONA, Nov. 4.

At the trial of Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke and fourteen accomplices to-day, twenty-two more witnesses supported the case for the Crown regarding dacoities committed at five villages. The evidence adduced was a recapitulation of that given before the magistrate. Nothing important was elicited in the cross-examination, which was feeble at its best.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

General Roberts has joined General Macpherson's brigade at Putkhak. The Khyber column has advanced to Jugdulluck. The Ghilzai headmen are with General Roberts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

In consequence of the protests made by Great Britain the Porte has resolved to execute the reforms it considers necessary in Asia Minor and also those embodied in the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

An Austrian squadron is expected at Salonica.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 22, VIA ADEN.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone to Seccocoenis country. Colonel Lanyon, who went to Middleburgh owing to disturbances among the Boers there, has returned. They (the Boers) are to be prosecuted for theft.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Hall Line S. S. Rydal Hall left for Bombay yesterday.

PORT SAID, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surat steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	5 3-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	83⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	116⅛
Bar Silver unquotable.	
Arrival—Nizam.	

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Nov. 4, 11-10 A. M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong, Friday.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-32d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 9-16 to 19-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8⅜	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·19½	,,

We are requested to state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made in our issue of yesterday that Senhor Pedro Affonso de Figueredo, Consul General for Portugal at Rio de Janeiro, is expected to take charge of the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay.

THE *Electrician* announces that a list of 100,000 code words, compiled from the several languages, sanctioned by the London Telegraph Convention, is in the press, and will shortly be issued. The words are arranged in single alphabetical order, and thus the inconvenience of searching through eight languages in the event of a telegraphic error, will be obviated. The work will be issued by Dr. Ager, but the telegraph companies agree to accept the words, subject to a notice to him of any words that may from time to time be discovered to be unsuitable, he in turn stipulating to communicate such notice to all purchasers of the code. It is hoped that by these means a standard code will eventually be compiled. A part of the edition will be printed on one side only, so as to afford facilities to merchants wishing to adopt their codes to the rules of the late Convention without the expense of a reprint.

THE Governor-General in Council remarked that no travellers' rest-house ought to be maintained from imperial funds excepting in foreign States. The cost of the maintenance of such rest-houses was to be a civil, not a public works charge. Rest-houses in British India were to be maintained from local funds. It was not said that the cost of such rest-houses was to be a public works charge. But upon the whole, it seems reasonable that the cost should be a miscellaneous civil charge, and this may now be arranged.

ACCORDING to one of the London Press agencies Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, is to be recommended for the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his recent services, which have met with the hearty approval of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley. The same agency states that General Sir Garnet Wolseley is about to have conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

THE Madras papers state that the Army headquarters will be established at Madras on the 15th instant. His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain will leave Ootacamund for Madras on the 14th idem, accompanied by the Military Secretary and the Adjutant General. The several office establishments will leave between the 10th and 13th.

A REPORT is current in Madras to the effect that it is intended to reduce the number of field batteries in the Madras Presidency to three. The field battery at Thayetmyo is to be converted into a garrison battery, as the horses are found not to thrive there. Saint Thomas' Mount also shares the same fate as Thayetmyo, and Trichinopoly will have none at all.

THE Calcutta papers announce the safe arrival of Captain Smart, of the tug Victoria, and the five Europeans and six natives who set out with him on the shooting expedition, to which we referred in our yesterday's issue. It seems they encountered a very heavy sea shortly after they left the steamer, and found it impossible to return to her. They were knocked about a good deal, but after great exertions they fortunately succeeded in making the shore, and landed safely in the Sunderbunds. There they fell in with some fishermen, Christians, who for a hundred rupees agreed to take them to Calcutta. The excursionists were hard put to it for food, their deliverers having nothing but coarse rice to offer them, but they managed to bag a deer, and ate away at that until it became too "high" to swallow. However, excepting that they have lost somewhat in weight, they are none the worse for their adventure.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, Lady Lytton, and Staff expect to reach Umballa on the morning of the 21st inst., and to proceed the same day to Delhi and Rajputana.

WE see it announced in the Lahore paper that Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, and his talented family, are about to visit Lahore, where they will doubtless give their well-known entertainment on the "Songs of Scotland." Could he not be secured for the approaching St. Andrew's dinner in Bombay?

BLOCKS are becoming rather fashionable on our State railway lines. We have had one at Lahore, says the local *Gazette*, which, after having lasted for over a fortnight, came to an end the other day, thanks to a scratch team of relief engines borrowed from several of the railway companies. But no sooner is the P. N. S. block at Lahore cleared off than another starts up on the Indus Valley line at Kotree.

THE Bengal Government has decreed the abolition of the Rungpore second grade college, and this measure will be carried out at the end of the present session. There will then be eleven Government colleges in Bengal, besides six aided and three unaided. The returns for the year 1878-79 show a slight decrease in the number of college students—so many could-be students, "potential college material" as the Director calls them, having failed at the entrance examinations of 1876, 1877, and 1878. An average collegian costs the State, during the twelvemonth, Rs. 616, and it seems he is becoming rather a cheaper luxury; having, in the previous year, cost Rs. 334. In some particular colleges, however, the annual cost is increasing; as in Dinapore, where the cost has risen from Rs.479 to Rs. 605. This is serious, and the Lieutenant-Governor has asked the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion as to the propriety of abolishing the Dinapore college also. In some of the colleges, athletics are practised with considerable enthusiasm. In the Dacca college, says the official resolution, "the athletic proclivities of the students have been successfully encouraged by the present Officiating Principal." Unfortunately the athletes of Dacca have trained their muscles at the expense of their brains. Both at the F. A. and B.A. examinations, the Dacca students were singularly unsuccessful; and His Honour remarks that "the athletic preeminence of the Dacca students is scarcely sufficient compensation for their scholastic deficiencies."

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, in referring to the recent announcement that the new Press Rules were prepared at the Horse Guards, says:—Some persons seem to think that because it has been officially announced that the obnoxious rules for special correspondents with the army were drafted in England and sent out all ready cut and dried for enforcement in this country, that therefore a great deal of unnecessary abuse has been heaped upon the Government of India. But I am not one of these. We do not blame the cutler who makes the knife with which a murder is committed; nor do we blame the lawyer for drawing up a will which may cause cruel injustice to the rightful heir. The murderer must have gone to the cutlers to purchase the knife, and the client must have gone to the lawyer to give instructions for the will to be drawn up, before any harm could be done. And so it is with these instructions. They may have been drawn up under instructions from the military authorities at home for use in case of need; but, as they were not enforced in the case of the Zulu war, it is evident that such need had not as yet arisen; and so long as they remained in a pigeon hole at the Horse-guards or War-office they were quite harmless. So it is clear that the Government of India, mindful of its pet General's previous quarrel with an independent correspondent, must have written home for some instructions as to how to deal with the genus irritabile of newspaper correspondent; and to save further trouble, a clerk at the Horse-guards sent on the draft rules already prepared. For, as you have already pointed out, many of them are quite inapplicable to the present seat of war, where civilised means of communication, such as railways, are still wanting. Besides, the Government of India had already forbidden any special correspondents to accompany the armies in the field; and though it had subsequently withdrawn that prohibition, and given its consent to correspondents going to the seat of war, they were to do so entirely at their own risk and expense, a concession of which very few correspondents were likely to avail themselves in Afghanistan, where any roving Englishman would meet with an untimely end. So, except as a deliberate insult to the Press in India, there was no occasion to issue them at all; and from whatever source they may have originated, the Government of India clearly accepted any responsibility or odium that might be attached to them, by circulating them to the editors through their recognised means of communication with the Press, the Press Commissioner.

MR. O'CONNOR'S 'Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield' will soon be published in a cheaper form. The text will be the same as in the dearer edition, but the notes will be omitted.

BISHOP COLENSO is printing in Natal a complete digest of the Blue-Books on the Zulu War. This work is described by those who have seen it as a monument of patient and conscientious industry.

MR. J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS will publish his 'Memoranda' on Shakspeare's plays in a series of small volumes, which will contain all that he thinks valuable in his collections since 1857. 'Hamlet' will have a volume to itself; so has 'Midsummer Night's Dream'; each subsequent volume will deal with half a dozen or so of the other plays.

GENERAL ROBERTS must be a wit as well as a warrior, if it be true that it is at his urgent request that the Government of India has now cancelled the order which prohibited special correspondents from accompanying the troops to Kabul, says the *United Service Gazette*. Kabul having been taken, and fighting being virtually at an end, leaving now nothing sensational to report, the "Government of India," so runs the telegram, "has removed the restrictions hitherto in force with regard to the presence of non-combatant correspondents with the Kabul columns. Special correspondents providing their own transport, and paying for forage and rations, will be permitted to accompany the force." The date of this telegram is October 16. Our daily contemporaries will no doubt appreciate the exquisiteness of the joke.

WE are promised from next year a new pattern postage stamp at home; the youthful girlish figure of the Queen is to give place to a likeness of Her Majesty at the present date. This should have been done long ago, and should be done periodically. The picture of Her Majesty, as displayed on postage and bill stamps, is of course a good likeness of what she was, say, forty years ago; but none of us have strong resemblance to our own selves as we appeared at that earlier age.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, while giving a full meed of praise to the young soldiers who "under experienced non-commissioned officers," vied with the veteran battalion in rolling back the long odds of twelve to one at Kambula, spoke in no uncertain tones about the question of boy soldiers:—"Our army must, perforce, be small. I hope we shall not spare the necessary efforts to render it more perfect than it is at present. (Hear, hear.) We should not forget—to compare very small affairs to great events—that at Ulundi, as at Waterloo, our troops stood motionless in squares, the enemy rushing up to the serried masses. That these masses give confidence to untrained men is undoubted, for in proportion as Napoleon used up his old soldiers, not daring to trust his recruits in extended order, he increased the density of his columns; but such formations are impossible against enemies furnished with and capable of using arms of precision; and thus I trust by improving our non-commissioned officers, and increasing the proportion of long-service men, we may maintain in more extended order the pre-eminence 'the thin red line' has given to us."

THE Town Council of Inverness having resolved to present the freedom of the burgh to Mr. John Bright, M.P., who has been lately residing in the district, a deputation waited on the right hon. gentleman, who expressed his indebtedness for the intended honour, but said he could not accept of it as he should be going south next day.

THE proposal of the British Post Office to make Brindisi the first and only port of call for the Suez mail service has been formally protested against by the Victorian Government.

A BERLIN telegram in the *Morning Post* states that the Imperial Government has summoned the members of the Federal Council serving on the Committee for Foreign Affairs to attend a meeting. This is a most unusual course for the Government to take; for, as a rule, the Imperial Government conducts foreign affairs without any assistance. The Federal Council Committee on Foreign Affairs is, however, the constituted adviser of the Central Government, and on questions of more than ordinary importance it is understood that its opinion should be asked.

MR. FORSTER, in the course of an inaugural address as President of the Saltaire Schools, said that the question of secondary education for the children of the poorer half of the middle class was ripe for discussion. There were a great many endowed schools which might have been used for this purpose, but there was a tremendous tendency to seize them for the best portion of the middle class. Under these circumstances it was a matter for consideration whether there should not be a Secondary Education Act, on the lines of the Elementary Education Act. He approved of Dr. Playfair's suggestion that there should be an official registry of teachers.

THE *Times* expresses satisfaction at the tone of Mr. Childers's address to his constituents at Pontefract. On the subject of Home Rule he starts with the declaration that "he yields to no man in determination to maintain inviolably the Union at home." If the Liberal leaders will firmly and plainly hold this language, it may exercise a salutary effect even amid the present excitement of Irish feeling. On our foreign and Imperial affairs he enunciates several general principles which are, on the whole, very satisfactory. He is zealous for the permanent connection between the United Kingdom and her colonies, and is determined to maintain our rule in India. Our islands should be absolutely free from foreign danger; our colonies and our commerce must be secured by our supremacy at sea; and, above all, Mr. Childers would retain, at all hazards, control of our route to India. Gibraltar, Malta, and Egypt are three of the great links which bind us to that country, "and our hand on that chain should never be relaxed." There is one declaration in Mr. Childers's speech which may be specially welcomed: he points to the example of Mr. Fox as an instance of a Minister carrying out when in office the policy against which he had protested in Opposition, and he gives us to understand that he and his friends would imitate the example. At the same time, they "would know how to apply" their principles to any policy they may inherit, and it will be for the country to consider whether a policy of which it approves is likely to be best carried out by those who have opposed or by those who have maintained it. It is pleasant to recognise in this language the tone of responsible statesmanship; and it may, it is to be hoped, be gathered from it that the leaders of the Liberal party disclaim the wild policy which men like Mr. Baxter and Mr. Chamberlain have recently advocated. Mr. Childers's scheme of domestic legislation is also marked by moderation.

THE DISCHARGE OF FIREWORKS DURING THE DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

THE following reply to the petition, praying for the modification of the restrictions in reference to the discharge of fireworks during the Dewali Holidays, has been forwarded by Sir Frank Souter:—

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1879.

Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your petition addressed to me and dated 18th ultimo, signed by numerous influential and leading Hindu gentlemen of this city.

2. I have given the important subject matter of it my earnest consideration, and have now the honour to reply to your request.

3. You have urged on me to modify an order which, in the interests of the public and for their safety, I have deemed it my duty to issue and enforce in connection with the practice of letting off crackers and fireworks on and near all the public streets and high roads of Bombay during the Dewali festival.

4. In support of your application for a modification of the present standing police order, you contend, that even on the most public roads the restriction as to the letting off of fireworks and crackers is only necessary during certain hours, and that the smaller roads and lanes might be exempted altogether from the application of the order.

5. Now, as regards the principal high roads and thoroughfares referred to in your petition, you must yourselves be well aware that there is no time, day or night, during which horse conveyances are not constantly passing.

6. With reference to the comparatively smaller roads and lanes there can be no question that the law which prohibits the letting off of fireworks and crackers on or near a high road was intended distinctly to apply to and protect all thoroughfares on which there may be carriage or horse traffic of any kind, and the word "near" clearly means so near as to be within the sight or hearing of horses, which being thereby frightened, may become unmanageable and dangerous to the general public, and the chances of "fire" on such small roads and in narrow lanes by the letting off crackers and fireworks must be considerably greater than when let off on the broad streets.

7. Now, as crackers are made of all dimensions, causing reports corresponding to their size, often louder than a gun, it would be impossible to fix the exact distance from a road at which crackers might safely be let off.

8. It has been suggested on behalf of your petition that the letting off of fireworks, &c., is permitted on the public thoroughfares, on certain public festivals in England, notably on the 5th November, (Guy Faux day). This is absolutely incorrect; any person letting off crackers in the streets of any English town during the working hours would be apprehended for endangering the public safety; any person letting them off at night, during the sleeping hours of the people, would be indicted for committing a public nuisance.

9. I very much wish that I could see my way to a compliance with your request, which I need not say would afford me very great pleasure, but unfortunately I cannot do so with due regard to public safety, which it is my primary duty to watch and guard.—I beg to remain, &c.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM OCTOBER 11 TO 17, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Marquis of Salisbury came up to London on Monday, and had interviews at the Foreign Office with the French, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors.

The Home Secretary addressed a Conservative meeting at Leigh on Saturday, and in the evening was present at a dinner of the Conservative Association. In his speeches, Mr. Cross defended the Government policy, and declared his confidence that the present commercial depression would shortly pass away. Mr. Cross also made a speech at Clitheroe on Tuesday.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., speaking at Bradford on Friday, maintained that Board schools were effectually doing the work for which they were created, and that the charge of excessive expenditure was generally unmerited.

A Conference of Scottish Liberals was held on Tuesday at Glasgow with reference to the next General Election, and a resolution was agreed to recommending united action upon the programme of peace, retrenchment, and reform. In the evening Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a meeting in condemnation of the policy of the Government.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed an immense gathering, estimated to include 20,000 persons, on Sunday at Navan, and reiterated his advice that tenant farmers should offer their landlords what they deemed a fair amount of rent, and, if it were refused, should retain possession of the land and the money until the landlords came to their senses. Eviction, he added, would be impossible with a unanimous and determined body of farmers. Mr. Parnell attended a Home Rule meeting at Belfast on Wednesday, and accused the English Government of spending the famine, which he declared to be impending in Ireland, with indifference.

The *London Gazette* of Friday contained notices that the Queen had conferred the Victoria Cross upon Captain Cecil D'Arcy and Sergeant Edmund O'Toole, of the Frontier Light Horse, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Ulundi.

Major Chard, V. C., arrived at Balmoral on Saturday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Sir Evelyn Wood had a triumphant reception on Tuesday at Chelmsford, and a sword of honour was presented to him.

Lord Gifford, V. C., late Aide-de-Camp to Sir G. Wolseley, visited Tonbridge on Saturday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Captain Carey addressed a public meeting on Tuesday, at Torquay, on behalf of the Army Scripture Readers' Society.

New Roman Catholic Schools, built at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, were opened at Sheffield on Wednesday.

The 500th anniversary of New College, Oxford, was celebrated on Tuesday, when the newly restored Queen's Chapel was reopened.

The Bristol Musical Festival opened on Tuesday with a performance of Handel's oratorio of *Samson*, and a subsequent performance of *Elijah* on the following day attracted a full attendance.

The fourth annual Dairy Show, including poultry, was opened at the Agricultural-hall, London, on Monday. The entries were very numerous, and the attendance of visitors has been good.

A proposition to open the Guildhall Library of the City of London to the public on Sunday afternoons was yesterday discussed in the Court of Common Council, and was rejected by a very large majority.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have experimentally extended the application of electric lighting to Waterloo-bridge, and thus far the experiment has been successful in every respect.

A considerable revival in the coal and iron trades in North Staffordshire occurred last week. Additional furnaces have been put in work and some hundreds of unemployed colliers have been re-engaged.

At a meeting of representatives of Durham coal owners and miners, on Saturday, a sliding scale for the adjustment of wages in accordance with the varying prices of coal was agreed to.

About 500 tenants under the Marquis of Sligo and Lord Lucan assembled near Westport on Sunday, and passed resolutions not to pay rent unless a suitable reduction was made, and further, all tenants who paid rent before deduction to be enemies of the people.

There is as yet very little increase in the demand for money, but on the week the market is distinctly firmer, consequent on the rise in the rate of discount at most of the Continental centres and the moderate exports of gold from the Bank. The latter consideration has adversely influenced most of the stock markets, which, after having been very firm in the earlier part of the week, relapsed and closed with a dull tendency. Consols, however, were tolerably steady last night, at 97⅞ sellers.

OBITUARY.—Capt. J. S. Lang, Mad. Ret.; Staff-Com. Jas. Tomlin, R. N.; Dr. J. G. Fleming, of Glasgow; J. B. Greenwood, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for York; Maj.-Gen. T. H. Chamberlain, Ben. Retd.; R. Scott, late E. I. Co.; J. N. Westaway, Solic.-Gen. for Jersey.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the bandstand this evening:—

March	Swallows	Hartmann.
Overture	La Paita D'Amour	Balfe.
Quartette	Attilia	Verdi.
Valse	Sympathie Tone	Gung'l.
Selection	H M S Pinafore (with Boatswain's chorus)	Sullivan.
Galop (vocal) ..	Chowkra	Miller.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of October, 1879. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

3 annas.	2 annas.	1½ anna.	1 anna.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
001285	026989	037352	258949	016868	023814
	008112	042774	128910	052319	
	008517	012659	205690		
			177302		
			120949		

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council under the presidency of Dr. Blaney was held yesterday. The business was of a formal character and of no public interest.

A COMMITTEE of examination in Hindustani (lower standard) will assemble at the mess-house of the 21st Bombay N. I. at 11 a. m. to-day for the examination of the undermentioned:—President—Major Brown, 8th Bombay N. I. Members—Captain Simpson, 21st Bombay N. I., and Lieut. Thunder, 2-7th Foot. Candidates—Hospital Apothecaries W. Williams, N. Collins, and E. J. Cooke; and Corporal Balmer, 8th Brigade R.A.

THE feast of "Rosary," which is annually solemnized at the Cathedral of N. S. d'Esperance, preceded by a *Novena*, has this year an interesting circumstance. From Thursday next to Friday the 14th instant His Lordship the R. R. Dr. Leo Meurin, S. J., Bishop, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, will deliver a series of addresses during the evening service, which will commence at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. of Sunday the 2nd instant was 42·96.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Khondoo Coesnajee, a tindal of a *muchwa*, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Rama Vittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a grinding mill, valued Rs. 1, belonging to Bhowany Nathoo. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Aba Babajee was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing a piece of wood, valued Rs. 2, belonging to Govind Jeyram.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talav, was 3,065, the average daily attendance being 324. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers and measles.

We have received with usual punctuality the neatly compiled edition for the current month of the *Indian Railway Traveller's Guide*—a most useful little publication to travellers, visitors, and others, containing a budget of information with reference to the special time and fare tables of all the Indian railway companies, steam boats and dak companies, bullock trains and transit companies; the route between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, with a coloured map. This excellent and useful compilation is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* steam press, and sold for the moderate figure of eight annas.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 17th October, 1879.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Brevet Major Cave-Browne-Cave to be Captain, vice Waldie-Griffith.

1st Dragoons, Lieut Wells to be Captain, vice Russell.

4th Hussars, Captain Montague to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Chaine; Lieut Ramsay to be Captain, vice Montague.

15th Hussars, Lieut Cambell has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

16th Lancers, Riding-Master Boyle, to be Riding-Master, vice Perry.

17th Lancers, Riding-Master Perry, to be Riding-Master, vice Boyle.

20th Hussars, Lieut Courtenay (seconded) to be Lieut, vice Graves.

Brigade Depot, Lieut Col and Brevet Col de Bery is placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff.

4th Foot, Lieut Wilson, to be Lieut, vice Russell.

8th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Butler retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut Col; Brevet Major Bannatyne, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Martin.

10th Foot, Captain Huntley (seconded) to be Captain, vice Booth.

11th Foot, Second Lieut Smith, to be Second Lieut, vice Edward Collier.

17th Foot, Lieut Anderson to be Captain, vice Davern; Second Lieut Stewart Saville to be Lieut, vice de Burgh.

19th Foot, Lieut Franklyn to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Levin.

23rd Foot, Lieut Gardner has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut Rogers to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Eardley-Wilmot.

23rd Foot, Lieut Cowan to be Captain, vice Paterson; Lieut Griffith to be Captain, vice Maling.

24th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Chamberlin retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

26th Foot, Second Lieut Thuillier to be Lieut vice Jamieson.

27th Foot, Major Phillipe retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

28th Foot, Lieut Wilford to be Captain, vice Moore-Lane; Lieut Inverarity has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

31st Foot, Second Lieut Napier to be Lieut in succession to Sub-Lieut Parris.

34th Foot, Captain Jordan retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

35th Foot, Lieut Ashhurst, to be Second Lieut, vice Tarry.

37th Foot, Second Lieut Knox to be Lieut, vice Bethune; Lieut Forest to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Bethune.

39th Foot, Lieut Dunlop has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

47th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeant Donnelly to be Quartermaster, vice Furlong.

52nd Foot, Lieut Scriven to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Godsal.

55th Foot, Lieut Pitt to be Captain, vice Taylor.

58th Foot, Captain Bowling retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission; Lieut Sandys to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Lovegrove.

59th Foot, Lieut Buchanan to be Captain, vice Chisholm; Lieut Drought to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Powys.

64th Foot, Second Lieut Howtayne to be Lieut, vice Crewe.

66th Foot, Captain Soady retires on half-pay.

67th Foot, Lieut Connellan to be Captain, vice Brereton.

72nd Foot, Sub-Lieut Monro to Lieut.

76th Foot, Lieut Trench to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut McDonald.

79th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Percival retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Col.

86th Foot, Second Lieut Mulchinock to be Lieut, vice Graham.

92nd Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut Wyncoll is cancelled; Second Lieut Wyncoll to be Lieut, vice Gardner; Second Lieut Elton to be Lieut in succession to Lieut Maitland.

93rd Foot, Lieut Harrison to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Brooke.

96th Foot, Lieut Ridley to be Captain, vice Pennefather.

97th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Browne to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col Annesley; Captain Tweedie to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col Browne; Lieut Lousada to be Captain, vice Tweedie.

99th Foot, Second Lieut Johnson to be Lieut in succession to Lieut Hatch.

100th Foot, Second Lieut Judge, to be Lieut, vice Dowse.

103rd Foot, Lieut Mansel to be Captain, vice Holmes.

105th Foot, Captain Brown retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

108th Foot, Lieut Russell, to be Lieut, vice Wilson.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Buller to be Captain, vice Rickman.

2nd West India Regiment, The following Lieutenants have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Warren Hastings, Robert Peebairn Clothier. Gentleman Cadet Harwood to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Salmon.

Army Pay Department, Captain Sanford having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Johnston retires upon temporary half-pay.

Half-pay, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Macdonald to be Lieut-Col.

BREVET.

Major Savage, retired Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col; Conductor Hast, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut-General Lockhart, C. B.:—

Major-General Collings, C. B., to be Lieut-General.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col the Hon Richard Monck, to be Major-General.

Major Keenan, 3rd Foot, First Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal, to be Lieut Col.

Captain Allfrey, 13th foot, to be Major.

Major Rickman, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

OPINIONS OF THE HOME PRESS ON THE CAPTURE OF KABUL.

(*The Times.*)

THE step to be first taken after our troops enter Kabul are plainly indicated by the very object of the expedition. A heinous insult to this country, a foul crime, must be punished. But it would be unbecoming in our soldiery to commit any wanton mischief or to wreak any wild or ill-directed vengeance on the mass of the inhabitants. The guilty and the innocent must be distinguished. The former, if detected—and the difficulty of bringing any of them to justice is obvious—must be sternly punished. The latter ought not to suffer. Whatever chastisement is inflicted should be of a public character, inflicted with all due gravity and discrimination. General Roberts's proclamation to the people of Kabul recognises these duties. He promises that every effort will be made to prevent the innocent from suffering with the guilty, but he warns the people that if they resist they may bring upon themselves calamities which will then arise through no fault of his. We have yet to learn what the effect of this proclamation has been; but, read by those who have seen the mutineers scattered to the winds at the very approach of the English army, it must predispose to submission all but fanatics. But our troubles are not over when Kabul is garrisoned. The military obstacles will be overcome; but there will remain grave political difficulties. It requires little industry or imagination to conjure them up. They are the difficulties which a small army must encounter among a jealous, turbulent, divided people, and in a country where no military positions are easy and all lines of communications are precarious. But with the story half told, the time has not come for reckoning with the future. It is too soon yet to form any opinion even as to the causes of the disaster to our Envoy, to say nothing of the whole field of the general policy of which he was the representative.

(*Morning Advertiser.*)

THE success of General Roberts will not lessen the anxiety of any man who knows how difficult it is to maintain communications in a country like Afghanistan. The enterprise which our forces have so brilliantly performed by no means ends all difficulties. The Khyber route will now have to be opened up from end to end and to be maintained during a winter season. We do not doubt this object can be accomplished, but in every general neglects the possible. General Roberts's daring enterprise has ignored a good many contingencies, but the result has justified his tactics. Every one of the six thousand men who compose his little army has carried his life in his hand. There was a deficient transport; for several days they had to carry their own rations. They knew not the number of the enemy whom they had to fight. It was not merely the eight or ten mutinous regiments; the slightest mishap would have increased their opponents by twenty-fold. Now that they are in the Bala Hissar, in a good defensive position, and that opposition has melted before them, suspense is over, and we freely breathe again. We remember how the conquest of India has been made up of such exploits; and while we do not ignore the difficulties and the dangers which are yet before us, we have every reason for hoping that the worst has now been wholly overcome.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Now that we are in full possession of Kabul, and it is a question of expediency whether or no an immediate advance should be made to Herat, the full political difficulties of the situation begin to come into sight. These, as has been said from the first, are far more formidable than the military, even should they not be complicated by Russian intrigue or Russian progress. But the more formidable they are the more necessary is it that they should be grappled with at once. All admit that what we need is to have the Afghans as our friends if possible. By the unavoidable invasion of their country we have of course set a part of the population against us; but that many are on our side we may infer from what has happened at Kandahar. It is necessary, however, to convince the Afghans that we have no intention of interfering with their real independence, and that so long as Russia keeps aloof they are safe from meddling with their self-government. Annexation pure and simple would simply set the hand of every man against us and compel us to Russianise with a more convenient Servis on our North-West Frontier. This being so, it might be well to resort to the old Afghan methods. Yakub has become impossible. Whether he has failed from treachery or from imbecility, it is equally out of the question that we should saddle ourselves for the future with another Shah Soojah. In such circumstances, then, we might fairly call upon the Afghan sirdars to meet and elect an Amir of their own. This was done in the case of the famous Ahmed Shah, and even Dost Mahommed made sure of the recognition of Shere Ali—a recognition which Shere Ali always conceded would have held good from the death of his father but for us. The certainty that whoever was chosen would receive the support of the British Government as an independent Sovereign would quite remove the arrangement from the sphere of mere theory. An Amir chosen by the vote of the great sirdars of the Afghan clans and secure of assistance from India would hold a very different position from that now taken by the incapable Yakub.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 13.)

THE atrocious deed consumm

...ion an end to opportunities of accumulating money?—Certainly not.

You read that article, you say; did it excite in your mind a feeling of indignation?—Of very strong indignation. It wounded all the family deeply.

Was it the subject of much conversation?—It was amongst us all.

You are the editor of the *Telegraph*?—I am; and am entirely responsible for the political conduct of the paper.

For many years were your political views in accordance with those of Mr. Gladstone?—For many years we were in close contact. The first difference between us was on the question of foreign policy in connection with the late Russo-Turkish war.

You differed from Mr. Gladstone on that subject?—Entirely.

In the *Telegraph* the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone was strongly condemned?—It was.

Before your articles were written, did you see Mr. Gladstone?—I did. I had the pleasure of seeing him before the outbreak of the hostilities. We talked over the question for a long time. I had the honour of the acquaintance of the right hon. gentleman—almost of his friendship (laughter).

You saw Mr. Gladstone and communicated your views to him?—I did.

Did you ever cease to entertain great respect and admiration for him?—Never.

You have those feelings yet?—Yes.

Did you ever, in your paper, mendaciously or systematically vilify Mr. Gladstone?

The question [was objected to and withdrawn, amidst some applause from the audience.

The Attorney General.—Having read this article upon your uncle, and having had some conversation with your friends and relatives with respect to it, I believe you determined to inflict chastisement on Mr. Labouchere?—I did.

You saw him as he was coming from the Beefsteak Club on the night of the 29th Sept.?

The Magistrate asked whether there was any need for going into the assault in connection with the alleged libel?

The Attorney General.—I will take it very shortly (to Witness): You did strike Mr. Labouchere?—I did.

After that I believe Mr. Stephens called upon you?—Yes, next morning.

Mr. Labouchere sent you a challenge, and after consultation with your friends you declined to accept of it?—I did.

On the 1st of October did you receive a letter from Mr. Labouchere?—I did. It is in his own handwriting, and reached me by post.

[Letter produced, but not read.]

Examination resumed.—Mr. Montagu Williams is a friend of yours?—One of my oldest.

You spoke to him about the letter?—I sent it to him. I took no notice of it myself.

Did you see the issue of *Truth* of 9th October?—I did. It contains the paragraphs I have read?—Yes.

There is a reference in one of them to the *Manchester Gaurdian*, giving an account of the *fracas* between you?—Yes.

Did you ever publish anything about it in the *Telegraph*?—Never.

Did you ever authorise the publication of anything about it in the *Manchester Guardian*, *Vanity Fair*, or any other paper?—Never.

Were you in the least cognisant that an account, purporting to come from you, was about to appear in those newspapers?—Not in the least.

Cross-examined by Mr. Labouchere—You assaulted me on the Monday evening?—Yes.

Had you spoken to any one before your intention to do so?—To several people.

Give me their names?—I had spoken to Mr. George Phillips, Mr. Montagu Williams, to my brother-in-law, Mr. Campbell Clarke, I think, and to my friend, General Hutchinson, but I believe to no others.

Did you ask them to keep your intention secret? I ask you to be careful in your answer.—I don't think I did.

Will you swear you did not?—I don't recollect ever doing so.

Will you swear to that?—I will swear that I did not ask the other gentlemen to keep the matter secret.

You cannot remember?—I can remember as far as the gentlemen I have named are concerned. I will swear I do not recollect having asked either of the gentlemen I have named to keep my intention secret.

Or in any way led them to understand that you required it to be kept secret?—I took it for granted it was not a matter they would talk about.

At what hour did this assault take place?—It was a quarter to eleven when I beat you.

What sort of weather was it?—It was a bright night, and the gas lamps were alight. It was remarkably light for the time of year, so bright that I think one could have read in the street.

Remember you are on your oath.—I think it was bright enough, because the gas lamps were alight.

Sir Robert Carden.—We are not trying the assault here. What has this to do with? It is clear an assault was committed, but supposing you prove all about it, that would be no justification for the libel.

Mr. Labouchere.—The Attorney General has stated as part and parcel of the libel that I gave an erroneous description of this particular assault, and that I spoke of Lawson's conduct as cowardly; now I am asking him to give his own account.

You are a member of the Beefsteak Club, and you are aware that I am a member?—Yes.

And that Montagu Williams and George Phillips are also members?—Yes.

Were they aware that this assault was going to be committed that night?—I told them simply that if you came to the club that I would not thrash you unless there were witnesses present, because I knew that on previous occasions when you have been dealt with in a similar fashion you have made false statements after the event.

Will you give the occasions?—I have always heard you did so in an encounter in Cheapside with a man named Abbot, and also at Homburg.

Did you receive an intimation from Mr. Montagu Williams or Mr. George Phillips that I was in the club?—I decline to answer the question. As a member of the club, I——

Mr. Labouchere.—I don't want you to make a speech, Mr. Lawson.

The Alderman.—Hear Mr. Labouchere's question and give it an answer.

Cross examination resumed—The question is this—Did Mr. George Phillips or Mr. Montagu Williams on this night of Monday communicate to you the fact that I was in the club?—I decline to answer. Mr. George Phillips did not. Mr. Montagu Williams did.

Do you think that that was an honourable thing for a member of the club to do?

The Alderman.—That I think, is a question of mere sentiment.

Mr. Labouchere.—You have said I did strike him?

Witness.—You wish me to tell the story of the thrashing. Of the assault.—Well, I met you four or five shops past the club and the theatre, my idea being that you should be clear of the club premises, and my desire being to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the members of the club. I called out to you, when you got that distance, by name, and as a man would do when called by name, you turned round and faced me. I said to you, "You are a liar and a coward." My hand was down; you had plenty of time to strike me to the ground, but you did not, and I then struck you full in the face. I had dropped my uncle's stick (a laugh), and you were carrying your umbrella. After you had received the blow you said, "What's this? What's this?" I replied "you have not only maligned my family living, but you have defiled the memory of my dead relative before the grave was closed over him. Take this! and this!" I struck you two or three times. You resisted feebly with your umbrella, which I knocked out of your hand. I then asked a man to give me my cane. He picked it up. I called you "liar" and "coward" three or four times more, and struck you over both shoulders. I then said to you, "Have you had enough?" You made no reply, but seemed to have had sufficient. Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. George Phillips said, "Come up into the club room." I went up into the room of the club, and you followed shortly afterwards. On entering the club room, I turned round as I was walking to the other end, and I said to you, "You know what has happened, and you are not a word of it in here. This is neutral ground," or words to that effect. I went to the other end of the room, sat down at a table, and after remaining about ten minutes I left the club and proceeded home.

Have you read Dumas' novels?—Some of them.

I thought so; this, you will admit, seems rather an extraordinary account. Did I make no resistance at all?—The very feeblest I can imagine (laughter).

Only the resistance of a lad?—Not so much as that (laughter).

Were you not surprised?—I was perfectly astonished (laughter).

Where were you before I came down?—I was walking up and down, smoking a cigar.

You did not conceal yourself in any way?—Not in the slightest.

You walked after me?—Yes; you had not crossed the road at all when I struck you.

Dear me; did you expect me to strike you?—Yes.

You hit me?—Yes, as hard as I could.

Several times?—Yes.

Would you not expect that a man who was thus struck would have marks on the face?—Some men's flesh is too soft and delicate to make a mark upon them (laughter).

I believe the softer the flesh the more easy it is to make a mark upon it (laughter). I will not suppose such a thing, but suppose you hit Sir Robert Carden several times, would you imagine that no marks would be left?—I swear I hit you as hard as I could.

Were you excited?—Not in the slightest.

Some one gave you your uncle's cane?—Some man in a little crowd that had gathered lifted it up for me.

And I stood there while you got it and did nothing?—Nothing whatever.

When did you see Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Phillips?—As soon as I ceased doing to you what I meant to do—flogging you (laughter).

You did not see them before?—I was otherwise engaged.

You had acted them to come down as witnesses?—Distinctly. I asked them to come down and see what occurred, for I was determined to have witnesses of what I intended to do.

I have an account here of this transaction; did you write it?—I did not write it; I dictated it.

To whom?—To my shorthand secretary.

You swear you did not publish it?—I did not publish it, or order it to be published.

In your examination-in-chief did you not wish to convey the idea that you had not desired it to be published?—Most distinctly.

And that you were not the author of it?—I was not the author of it.

Did you not desire to create the impression that you were not the author of what has appeared in *Vanity Fair*?—I never authorised the publication; on the contrary, I refused to allow it.

Did you get a letter from Mr. Bowles about this?—The first letter I received from Mr. Bowles was a letter of sympathy and consolation, he having been a friend of my late uncle. It was written from Ravensworth Castle on 3d October.

Did you receive a letter from him asking you to send him an account of this transaction?—I did.

Did you after its receipt dictate your account to your private secretary?—No, I had dictated it five days before. On the 3d of October or next day I had a letter from Mr. Bowles, as I have said, from Ravensworth. In answer to Mr. Bowles, I wrote an account of what had taken place, because your false and garbled version had appeared. I wrote on the 4th of October, his letter being written on the 3d, and on the 4th he asked if I would give a version of my encounter for *Vanity Fair*. I replied by return of post, saying that I could not give him a version for publication in *Vanity Fair*, as I was going to take other means to make the facts known.

Then in reply to a letter of sympathy on the death of your uncle you wrote a letter enclosing a statement of what had taken place. Did you write it yourself?—I employ a shorthand secretary, who writes most of my letters. The account was part of a letter written to a friend at a country house, where I knew the matter would be the subject of conversation, as in all country houses, and I did not think your version, being a false one, should be the only one known.

Did you write to any other friends?—I wrote to several other friends shorter or longer accounts. I don't think I wrote to other gentlemen at country houses. I did write to friends in Kent. I did not answer all who wrote to express regret at my uncle's death details of my encounter. I did to several, but I cannot recollect their names. I do remember one, an old vicar in Kent, named Micklemore.

Who is your shorthand secretary?—Mr. Thos. O'Connor.

What is his address?—Any letter addressed to 21, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, will reach him.

Is he in court?—He is.

Do you take the responsibility of that letter?—I take the responsibility of it.

After this assault took place you came into the club-room?—I did.

You left the club shortly afterwards?—I did, about ten minutes after.

You then went home?—I did.

Did Mr. Montagu Williams go with you to your home?—Not later on.

Did Mr. Montagu Williams say that it was likely you would get a challenge?—He said that he had heard you say in the club, "I will shoot the ——."

You did not hear the words?—I did not.

Some discussion ensued with you about what would take place if you were challenged?—When?

Between Mr. Montagu Williams and you that evening?—He told me that in all probability in the morning I should receive a message from you by the hands of a "friend."

Who else was there at that time?—Two or three members of my family, I forget whom.

Was General Hutchinson there?—Yes.

Any others? Strangers?—No.

What did you say?—I said 'I will receive the gentleman when he comes in the morning and act on my discretion.'

Did Mr. Montagu Williams recommend any particular course to you?—Not in the slightest degree. There was a general talk about shooting, the use of firearms, duelling, and the choice of arms, and all the that sort of thing, but nothing definite.

Then they might have been under the impression that you meant to fight?—They had nothing to warrant it. I told them simply that I should receive the message if it came in the morning, and dealt with it as I thought best.

Next day, what took place?—Mr. Stephens brought me a letter and said he was sorry to be the bearer of such a message. I told him that it needed no apology. I offered him a cigar and read the challenge. He asked me to refer him to a friend. I did so, and referred him to Mr. Montagu Williams, who, I said, independent of his legal profession, had been in her Majesty's service.

As I take it, then, you referred him to Mr. Williams?—Yes.

As what is called your second?—I did; as my friend.

As a second?—Yes.

You did not protest against the idea of a duel?—No.

You referred him to a second?—Yes, to Mr. Williams.

Would it surprise you if Mr. Montagu Williams came to the conclusion that you intended to resort to firearms?—He had no right to form any such conclusion, and I don't know that he did.

When did you see Mr. Montagu Williams again?—After he had seen your representative, Mr. Stephens, and he told me that I must make up my mind, because he had promised to deliver you my answer at six o'clock.

When was your mind made up?—When I saw Mr. Williams, and talked the matter over with him, and I then came to the conclusion that I would not go out to Belgium to fight you (laughter).

The Magistrate.—I think you both exercised a wise discretion in not fighting. I should not have liked to have lost either of you (laughter).

Mr. Labouchere.—I am very grateful to Mr. Lawson for not doing it, for, according to his own account, he is a most terrible man (laughter). I have no doubt my pistol would have dropped from my hand at the sight of the other (laughter).

Is this a copy of the message which was delivered by Mr. Stephens to Mr. Labouchere?—"Mr. Lawson has no intention of taking Mr. Labouchere's life or of risking his own. Mr. Labouchere has persistently libelled and insulted him, and the grave had not closed upon his uncle when Mr. Labouchere chose to vilify his memory. For this Mr. Lawson thrashed him last night, as he would a dog, and if Mr. Labouchere reopens the matter and writes one word of libel, Mr. Lawson will thrash him again. If this does not meet Mr. Labouchere's views, he can appeal to the nearest police magistrate. The above is Mr. E. Lawson's answer as dictated to me by Mr. Montagu Williams this evening.—[Signed] HENRY P. STEPHENS.—Sept. 30, 1879?"—Yes.

You were very indignant at these paragraphs on Mr. Lionel Lawson?—Yes; I considered they held him up to ridicule and contempt, and that you charged him with a fraudulent transaction.

In what way is the imputation of fraud conveyed?—I do not see how any man could use money from a fund of which he is a trustee without being guilty of an illegal transaction.

Not for investment; not even for investment in the *Daily Telegraph*? Is it such a bad business? (Laughter).—Not from a fund of which he is a trustee. I consider that no trustee ought to invest money in that way.

Mr. Labouchere.—There is no charge for a moment of dishonesty against Mr. Lionel Lawson in this.

Will you tell me in what words the charge of fraud is contained?—In the words in which you say that he took money for his share from a fund of which he was trustee.

Were there any other words which, in your opinion, convey an imputation of fraud?—I don't think so.

Is there any other paragraph of which you complain?—Oh, yes; there are several others.

Sir Robert Carden said the inquiry would be a long one, and suggested an adjournment, as a new head of evidence was about to be taken.

The hearing was then adjourned to Friday, the 24th inst.

As Mr. Labouchere left Guildhall he was loudly cheered by a large number of people assembled in Guildhall-yard.

Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the conclusion of the proceedings, expressed a hope that, as the matter was *sub judice*, no reference would be made to it on either side.

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ESTATE OF LATE LOCAL LIEUTENANT ISAAC WATTS.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 Act X. OF 1865.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, JUBBULPORE.

1. EDWARD WATTS.....Brother of the deceased.
2. MARGARET SAKES..... } Sisters of do.
3. ISBELLA ROOKE..... }
4. WILLIAM ROBERT BARKER, Nephew do.

Applicants through Mr. H. ROOKE, Barrister-at-Law.

WHEREAS the above-named applicants have this day APPLIED to this Court that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of the late LOCAL LIEUTENANT ISAAC WATTS, who died intestate at Jubbulpore on the 15th September, 1879, be granted to Mr. H. ROOKE on their behalf, this citation is issued to WARN all PERSONS who CLAIM to have any interest in the deceased's Estate which consists of moveable as well as immoveable property (houses and villages), that they are hereby called upon to appear in this Court on the 1st November, 1879, which date has been fixed by the Court for the grant of Letters of Administration to the above-named Mr. H. Rooke, on behalf of applicants.

F. C. BERRY,
Officiating District Judge.

2nd October, 1879.

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